

Logie

Logie

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

1310 and 1312 Farnam Street.

Monday Morning, October 1st

And for balance of the week we shall make some prices on Dry Goods, which will melt the heart of the most obdurate. Please examine the following list of Special Bargains which we offer

Dress Goods Department.

AN 18 INCH BLACK SATIN FOR 10c.

Did you ever see a Satin for that price! You can see one Monday morning. Only a few pieces to sell.

NUMBER 2. A 54-INCH

GERMAN TWILLED BROADCLOTH

AT \$1.37; A REGULAR \$2 CLOTH.

We have these goods in the new fall shades, goblin, blue, terracotta, Rosion, etc. We find that there is a great scarcity of these goods in the market, owing to the demand, and we cannot duplicate our purchase. These are beautiful goods, splendid finish; only small quantity left for sale. If you need a cloth suit see our cloth before buying.

NUMBER 3. ONE CASE

WOOL CASHMERES,

At 9 Cents,

These are in plains and fancies, all colors, and usually sell at 12 1/2c to 15c a yard.

NO. 4. A 10-INCH

SILK PLUSH

FOR 67c. USUALLY SOLD AT \$1.00.

This is a special value for a Silk Plush and worthy of your inspection. There is a large demand for Plushes this season. We bought these goods very early from the best source in eastern supply and have them in all colors. Call and see them.

NO. 5. A 22-INCH

SILK MERVEILLEUX PLUSH

AT \$1.75. IN ALL THE NEW SHADES AND COLORINGS.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to this bargain as it is a good one. It would bring \$2.25 a yard and sell readily. Ladies' who have seen these goods pronounce them equal to anything in the market.

NO. 6. 14 PIECES

COLORING GROS GRAIN SILKS

At \$1.

This is a special purchase in colored Silks and we propose to give our customers the benefit of it; beautiful goods and we feel safe in claiming that it is the best value in colored silks, offered this season. An inspection will prove this.

Remnants of Dress Goods, very cheap. Look at them. Do not miss this sale if you have anything to buy. We feel confident you will find the goods just as represented. It is a principle with us to always have what we advertise. Mail orders will receive our careful attention.

A. R. LOGIE, - - - 1310 and 1312 Farnam Street

AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS.

A Talk on Batteries, Wires and Motors.

THE POWER OF ELECTRICITY.

Artillery and the Electric Light—Electricity in Medicine—New York Street Cars—Humming of Wires.

Artillery and the Electric Light.

The electric light seems destined to play almost as important a part on land as on sea in the next big European war. The Austrians are constructing portable electric light plants to be used in entraining and detouring troops at night. The Germans are going to have a similar portable plant attached to their siege trains. Finally some English batteries, now engaged in experimental practice at Dartmoor, have been amusing themselves by endeavoring to destroy some electric light apparatus erected by a party of engineers from Chatham. Up to the present only a small amount of damage has been done to the reflector. The eye by passing a flash of lightning at Wolverhampton of a collier who some time ago lost his sight through an accident, we think, says the London Electrical Review, that this is a matter which should occupy the attention of those medical gentlemen who are interested in the application of electricity for curative purposes. Some time back Dr. Lawrence was trying some very interesting experiments with regard to reducing the thickness of the albumen of the eye by passing light currents of electricity through the ball to reduce it to fluid. He tried his experiment by heating in water the white of an egg, and after having caused it to set relinquished it with great success by passing currents through it. The medical profession might now institute a series of experiments upon the influence of electric shocks in cases of partial or total blindness, and we will undertake to say that the result would make the subject well worth pursuing.

Electricity in Medicine.

Referring to the paragraph which appeared in some of the daily papers last week of the restoration to sight through a flash of lightning at Wolverhampton of a collier who some time ago lost his sight through an accident, we think, says the London Electrical Review, that this is a matter which should occupy the attention of those medical gentlemen who are interested in the application of electricity for curative purposes. Some time back Dr. Lawrence was trying some very interesting experiments with regard to reducing the thickness of the albumen of the eye by passing light currents of electricity through the ball to reduce it to fluid. He tried his experiment by heating in water the white of an egg, and after having caused it to set relinquished it with great success by passing currents through it. The medical profession might now institute a series of experiments upon the influence of electric shocks in cases of partial or total blindness, and we will undertake to say that the result would make the subject well worth pursuing.

The Difficulty Met.

Electric World: Shortly after the telephone industry had become well established, the use of the electric light made manifest the disturbing influence which the conductors carrying heavy currents had upon telephone circuits; and the cries of despair from the telephone managers at the annoyance were frequently heard. It did not take long, however, to discover a remedy for the evil complained of, and to-day the method of running electric light and telephone wires side by side without disturbance is well understood and generally put in practice. Nevertheless the report of the committee appointed to investigate this question in Germany, and the tests they have made in connection with it, are interesting as confirming the practice generally adopted here; and we would draw attention particularly to the results of their experiments with regard to the influence of the iron covering for underground cables in the prevention of induction between the conductors in con-

tiguous cables. The committee, however, advises the separation, as far as possible, of the two kinds of conductors, and this also, we believe, now recognized to be the better practice, in this country. It is interesting to note that the same objection, with its attendant and alternating currents do not differ essentially, and that by the employment of what is known as the concentric cable, i. e., one in which the outgoing and returning circuits are placed one within the other, immunity from all effects of induction is obtained.

New York Street Cars.

Electrical World: It is, we think, impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work now being done on the Fourth avenue in the introduction of electric street cars. There are many features special to this piece of work, giving it an unusual prominence and significance. New York city, to begin with, is peculiarly suitable for demonstrations of an improvement of this character, and our firm conviction is that the more the public see of the advantages that the more they will insist upon having them. The fact that the public is concerned, the element of expense does not enter into the matter any more than it does into the agitation against bolted cars. It is enough that the cars are swift, clean and safe, easily controlled, do not in the slightest degree affect the paving of the roadbed, save the horses from a cruel fate, abolish the maddening car stables, lighten the work of the drivers, and are free from all the objections that can be raised against either the steam elevated road or the surface cable cars. On the other hand, storage cars are cheaper than horse cars to run, and that is the main point for the operating companies; while there is another enormous advantage in the fact that the change from the old system to the new can be made gradually. Then again, the adoption of storage for such a road as the Fourth avenue is a very hopeful and cheering sign, not only of the liberal policy marking the Vanderbilt regime of to-day, but of the prospects of electricity in urban passenger traffic generally. If storage cars thus find favor with one of the largest and most conservative managements in the country, and the value of the investment is so small, it is not surprising that the future. We have but one criticism to offer on the new cars, suggested by the successful trials, namely, that they are almost too massive and handsome. Perhaps it is not our business, but still we believe that the car bodies might be built much lighter without losing stability.

The Power of Electricity.

Iron Age: The electric motor business, which was in a nascent state a few days ago, is now developing at an even faster rate than the electric light business, though the amount of capital invested and the value of the plant is comparatively small. At the present time there are in use in Boston, for example, a large number of small motors for various purposes, furnishing in all about, roughly estimating, 500-horse power. In New York city it is estimated that there is about 800-horse power furnished by electric motors for various small industries. In Philadelphia there are a considerable number of electric motors in constant use, and the same is true of Buffalo, Cincinnati and Cleveland, and their number is rapidly growing in all the large cities. In Chicago and Detroit the number is smaller and the use somewhat restricted owing to the efforts being made by municipal authorities to have the wires put underground and the consequent difficulty in making additions to the systems of overhead wires. The motors in use range in power from one-half-horse power to 15-horse power. A

number of motors of one-horse power and others of 25-horse power are also in use. In addition to the largest cities mentioned above, there is a considerable number of motors used in the smaller cities, such as Bangor, Maine; Lowell, Newburyport, Lynn and Springfield, Mass.; Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket, R. I., and other of the smaller cities of the east, and St. Louis, Kansas City and other western cities.

The question naturally arises as to the uses which these motors, furnishing as they do small amounts of power, are put. In a general way it may be said that they are employed in all those industries and work which has formerly been done by a small amount of steam power or by the gas engines or water motors which have been quite extensively employed during the last few years. They are employed for driving air-compressors, bookbinding machinery, bakers' machinery, blowers, cranes, carpenter's machinery, osh carriers, coffee mills, churns, drug mills, dumb-writers, dentists' lathes, drill presses, elevators, griststones, hydraulic presses, hatters' machinery, icecream freezers, jewelers' lathes, knitting machines, lathe working machinery, laundry machinery, looms, paper-box machinery, polishing machines, pile driving, printing presses, quotation transmitters, sewing machines, stamping machines, ventilating machines, washing machines and 100 other small uses.

Perhaps the most important use of motors at present is in elevators, printing presses and sewing machines, and in each line a large and increasing number are constantly being used. The increase in the many different outside uses is even faster. Wherever a moderate amount of power is needed the electric motor can supply it. The economy of the stationary electric motor over small steam and gas engines is claimed to be considerable. It is based upon the fact that large engines consume much less coal for the power furnished than do small engines.

In the transference of power through the dynamo and motor to the machinery, about 20 or 30 per cent is lost, but even with this it can be seen that large power may be produced at a central station and sold out to consumers cheaper than they could produce it by small engines. Incandescent electric light lighting companies can afford to sell the motor power cheap, as the motor business is of great and positive advantage to them in giving employment and earning capacity to their plant when it would otherwise be idle and profitless. This arises from the fact that most of the electric lighting is done at night, and the machinery and plant of the company is then employed, while during the day time it would be idle. The advantage to the consumer of electric power is found partly in the greater neatness, cleanliness and compactness of the motor as compared with engines, and from the fact that the motors require no attendance, and the power can be turned on or off by a switch. The motors themselves as mechanical devices are claimed to be 25 per cent cheaper than engines. In most cases the motors are sold outright to the consumers, and the power is leased, but sometimes both motor and power are leased.

Electric Prostration.

"Electric prostration" is the name given to a disorder which troubles workers under electric lights. Severe cases are reported from Creusot, France, where an electric furnace is used for quickly heating metals. The light exceeds 100,000 candle power, and the men suffer from it, not from the heat. After one or two hours the workers have a painful sensation in the throat, face

and temples, the skin becomes coppered and an eye irritation begins that lasts forty-eight hours, the discharge of tears being copious. After five days the skin peels off. Dark-colored glasses somewhat mitigate the effect of this tremendous light but not entirely.

Humming of Wires.

Engineering says the posts and trees used as support for telegraph wires in various districts in America are very sharply marked by bears, which, it is supposed, are misled by the humming noises to presume that there are bees within. But the humming of telephone wires is often a great nuisance to persons near the end of the line. The vibration is reduced so as to be inaudible by means of powerful springs placed in a line, and preventing the wire from reaching an excessive tension, especially in cold weather. The vibration of such lines is also reduced by hanging weights upon the wires, and in that manner reducing the length of those vibrations by dampening the wires.

Notes.

The arc lamp in the St. Catherine's lighthouse, on the Isle of Wight, is said to be the most powerful electric light in the world, and equal to 60,000 candles. The carbon pencils have a diameter of two and one-half inches, and the electric arc bridges a space of about one-half inch behind the carbon joints.

The steamer Queen of the Pacific was recently fitted out with electric lights. She was so brilliant when she steamed into San Diego harbor last Wednesday evening that the startled citizens got the impression that she was on fire, and a number of lugs and other vessels were hastily made ready and sent to her assistance.

SINGULARITIES.

A Pennsylvania horse has been discovered that will eat a double handful of the strongest kind of chewing tobacco. He also has a remarkable appetite for bologna sausage and hot peanuts.

A Galveston baby born a few days ago, weighed exactly one pound. Its parents are encouraged to believe it will grow up small enough to ride on the tip of a diamond ring, offered to any one who can wear it.

A weed recently discovered is called the laughing plant. When eaten in the green state, it causes a fit of laughing, and is said to produce almost hysterical laughter in some cases and always results in cheerful ideas.

A wonderful cloud of butterflies crossed the Pawcatuck river above Westerly, R. I., a few days ago, just as the steamer Golden Star was passing above the village of Westerly, and thousands of them dropping out of the big swarm alighted on the boat.

An infant was born at Logan, O., on Sunday, minus legs and with only a small stump for a right arm. The left hand contains but two fingers, which are united, and a thumb. Otherwise the little fellow is perfectly formed and is bright, and gives every indication of living.

Colonel D. Fontaine, of Canton, Miss., has trained a pair of pet bears so that he drives them double to a buggy. He occasionally appears on the streets with them, scaring the crowds so large. There have been no three-year-olds like Hanover and Kingston, no two-year-olds like Tremont, but there has been a general average of fine racing. In a number of instances the records have been lowered, and several times it has been touched. New records have been made for four distances. Daniel B. at Helena, Mont., made three-eighths of a mile in 0:34; Wheeler T. ran a mile and one-sixteenth at St. Louis in 1:47; Terra Costa, with 124 pounds, ran one and one-eighths miles at Sheepshead Bay in 1:53; and Triboulet in San Francisco and Richmond at Sheepshead Bay made one and three-eighths miles in 2:21.

Considering all things, the greatest horse the season has produced is Pirezzi. Mr. Haggin's beautiful four-year-old bay filly by Glenaig, out of Florida. She has started during the

FAST FLYERS OF THE YEAR.

Horses That Have Made Reputations in the Past.

A MELANCHOLY SPECTACLE.

A Relic of the Speed Ring of the Past—Promising Two-Year-Olds—Flyers of the Present and Future.

Fast Horses.

New York World: Every day in summer a gaunt, broken-spirited old horse may be seen joggling along the beautiful turnpike between Versailles and Lexington, Ky., drawing after him an old buggy. He is callous to shout and whip. His eyes are dim, and his once glossy coat has been burned by the sun into a rough brick-dust red. Yet the old fellow sometimes pricks his ears up and unexpectedly dashes away at full speed, especially when another horse goes galloping by. On these occasions the old horse seems to remember that a few years ago he was the pride of the turf, and he hears ringing in his ears the hoarse shouts of the thousands when he swept under the string with every nerve and muscle strained to the utmost, winning by a head, defeating the renowned Hindoo, prince of racers and of stallions, after the fiercest of contests. For the name of this shabby old discarded king of the turf is Checkmate, and his life and his present condition are an epitome of the race horse. Look at old Checkmate joggling along the quiet country road, and glancing over brilliant racers of the past season, one cannot help thinking that they are all running with unexampled speed, because they have time and to boot with them, straight for old Checkmate's place, though most of them may not find such pleasant quarters.

During the past season there has been an annual mortality of great horses, for the two years preceding were prolific of wonderful performers. Tremont is but a memory, Hanover may never face the starter again, The Bard is perhaps forever disabled, the Emperor of Norfolk has seen his last racing days, Joe Cotton, gamest and fleetest of thoroughbreds, lies buried in the uncongenial soil of Massachusetts. The winner of scores of rich stakes, he was killed in a wretched little purse race; and where have the rest gone—Triboulet, Bon All, Royal Arch, Ban Burg, Montana, Bogent, Kaloolah? The names sound like an echo.

But the season in many respects has been an exceptionally brilliant one. Never before were the stakes so large, the contests so close, the betting so high, the uncertainty so great, the crowds so large. There have been no three-year-olds like Hanover and Kingston, no two-year-olds like Tremont, but there has been a general average of fine racing. In a number of instances the records have been lowered, and several times it has been touched. New records have been made for four distances. Daniel B. at Helena, Mont., made three-eighths of a mile in 0:34; Wheeler T. ran a mile and one-sixteenth at St. Louis in 1:47; Terra Costa, with 124 pounds, ran one and one-eighths miles at Sheepshead Bay in 1:53; and Triboulet in San Francisco and Richmond at Sheepshead Bay made one and three-eighths miles in 2:21.

Considering all things, the greatest horse the season has produced is Pirezzi. Mr. Haggin's beautiful four-year-old bay filly by Glenaig, out of Florida. She has started during the

season sixteen times and has won nine times. The last six times she has faced the starter she has won. She has demonstrated that she has all the race-horse qualities. She can cover distance, carry weight and has unlimited speed. She has beaten the best horses in the east in a number of closely contested battles, and has won for her owner \$23,386. She has won the great Long Island stakes, the Average stakes, the Monmouth handicap, the Champion stakes, the Freshford stakes, the Monmouth cup, and many other less notable events. She ran third in the Suburban.

A Relic of the Speed Ring of the Past—Promising Two-Year-Olds—Flyers of the Present and Future.

In talking of the three-year-olds, western turfmen say: "Oh, yes, Kingston and Hanover and The Bard were all great horses, but if the Emperor had just held up!" Truly, his career was like a meteor. His last eight races were an unbroken line of victories, and in the other two races that he lost he was placed. From the Troubadour stakes at Nashville early in the spring to the American derby at Chicago last summer he faced and defeated the best of the three-year-olds east and west. He may never hear the drum tap again, but he deserves to be named in the first class. He is a bay colt, by Norfolk, out of Marian, and is owned by "Lucky" Baldwin.

The greatest of the sound three-year-olds is Los Angeles, who has a record of ten victories out of eighteen starts, and who has won for her owner \$23,952. She is also owned by Baldwin, and is a chestnut filly by imported Glenaig, out of La Polka. She was the first filly to win the Latonia derby, and in addition to that she won the Monmouth stakes, the Kansas City stakes, the Jersey handicap, the Konner stakes, the Foxhall stakes, the Pocahontas stakes and a number of handicaps.

It is to this year's two-year-olds that the lovers of the sport must look for the great flyers of the coming year. Some of them have made remarkable records. In many instances the best time of the year has been made by two-year-olds, notably Proctor Knott's junior championship time of 1:14, Galen's half mile over the Washington park track in 0:48 and his five-eighths a few weeks later in 1:014.

RELIGIOUS.

The state Baptist convention of Louisiana, after long debate, by a vote of forty-four to forty-two against admission, rejected female delegates.

Recent reports of the International Sunday school union show that there are 1,364, 613 Sunday school teachers in the world, and 12,689,307 scholars.

Archbishop Corrigan was ordained as a Catholic priest in Rome in September, 1869, and celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination at the cathedral, New York, September 20.

According to the statistical report for 1888 of the Evangelical Association, just published, that body of German Methodists has 141,853 members, 1,159 itinerant preachers, and eighty-five churches.

Leo X. has authorized the publication of an important historical work, Codex diplomaticus, ecclesiasticus et civilis urbis, which treats of the history of Rome in the middle ages, and especially during the reign of Gregory the Great. The work is adorned, and revised the proofs.

Rev. Father Pallua, of St. Joseph's Catholic church at South Bend, Ind., took formal leave of his congregation last Sunday prior to his departure on an important mission to East Bengal, India. He is accompanied by four assistants, Fathers Poermond, Boers, Fischel and Roche.

For the first time in English history there are four cardinals of the Roman Catholic church resident in England. There are Cardinal Manning, archbishop of Westminster; Cardinal Moran, bishop of London; Cardinal Howard, now lying ill at Norfolk House; Cardinal Lavigerie, archbishop of Carthage and primate of all Africa, and Cardinal Moran, bishop of Sydney and metropolitan of Australia.

London has lately seen the extraordinary

spectacle of the appearance, on the same platform and in the same cause, of two Roman Catholic cardinals, a large number of the English church, and leading clergymen of the various nonconformist bodies. This practical illustration of Christian unity was called out by the desire to stir up public feeling to the point of active interference with the slave trade in Africa.

At the great London mission conference it was stated that all countries are now practically open to missionaries, with more or less of liberty to introduce Christianity, except Tibet. This country, with 10,000,000 of people, is barred against entrance; but the British and Foreign Bible society has translated the scriptures into the Tibetan language, and now has a warehouse filled with Bibles printed in that tongue.

A peculiar band of religious people, calling themselves Saints, are conducting a summer meeting near Akron, Fulton county, Indiana. The Saints go through some queer maneuvers while holding services. One of the preachers can imitate the bawling of a dog, and the cawing of a crow to perfection and he makes use of these sensational adjuncts to his sermon. Another preaches for his own sake, and the same thing happened to George Cook and Cary Nields to laugh hysterically. The boys were arrested and held.

IMPERIALS.

The American Israelite thinks that hell is a "purely Aryan institution," and that therefore there are no Jews there.

Minister Youre is a nice innocent-looking little boy, Johnny. I'm sure you don't go fishing Sunday, Johnny—No, sir. Me and the Mud alley boys play ball.

In Mississippi one of our teachers taught her class a lesson on the subject of "off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." The next Sunday only one girl could remember it and she recited thus: "Moses, Moses, lead off them shoes."

The Rev. Charles Hall, pastor of the Methodist church in Livermore, Ky., was tried by the local court for a fine work for hissing one of the belles of the village. Instead of gallantly avowing the transgression he pleaded not guilty, and now his usefulness in Kentucky is destroyed.

"Young man," said the dominie, solemnly, "don't you know the Sabbath is a day of rest?" "Yes, I know," replied young Budge, "but since the old man stopped adventuring I rest all the week and I've got to exercise when I get a chance."

"Now, Willie," said the Sunday-school teacher, "you may tell me why Noah went into the ark?" "Well, Mr. Priest, do you see that dog?" "Yes, I see him." "Well, you see that dog, you ought to be able to guess that, remember there was a great flood coming, and I know now." "Well, why did I?" "Because he has borrowed the goods."

"What," said a priest to a laborer who was compelled to dig his potatoes on Sunday, "do you consider this proper work for the Sabbath?" "Well, Mr. Priest, do you see that dog on Sunday?" "No, I don't see any dog." "But I did to save souls," replied the clergyman. "And I to save my potatoes, and I save my pew rent in the bargain."

Little Louis Arnold, aged seven, before going to church was told by her mamma to be sure to remember the text, which opened the Sabbath school. "On her return mamma said: 'Louis, dear, I hope you remember the text' whom Louis replied: 'I didn't exactly catch what the minister said, but it was something about a hawk between two pigeons.'"

"Absalom," remarked Mrs. Rambo, "I see by the papers that a tobacco warehouse in Pennsylvania was struck by lightning yesterday, and the same thing happened to a warehouse in Montana the day before. These were not more accidents, Absalom, and if I had your personal habits I should begin to think seriously of reforming." "How can I reform?" said Mr. Rambo, in an injured tone. "Since Brother Moody's church was struck by lightning I've been afraid to go to church."

"I believe in protection for American industry," said the tramp. "Therefore, being a foreign descent, I have concluded not to compete with the protected laborers of the land. Give me a dime, mister, and I will agree to refrain from work another week."

If your complaint is want of appetizer, try half wine glass Angostura Bitters before meals. Dr. J. G. B. Siger's Sons, sole manufacturers.